

NUMBER 39 — 29 APRIL 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



NO. 39 — 29 APRIL 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY

THIS WEEK

	PAGE
Official Instructions	4
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	5
X-Raying the German Mind	5
A Competitive Press For Germany	10
GENERAL	13
Potsdam Industrial Reparations Begin	13
Found: Wehrmacht Documents	14
Raw Cotton Imports	14
Civilian Labor	14
GERMAN REACTIONS	15
Restitution to Nazi Victims	15
PRESS COMMENTS	17
Columns	17
Editorials	18
Radio	19
Station List	20

OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Salvage and Disposal of Scrap and Waste in
Occupied Germany Cir 48, Hq USFET
9 April 1946

Determination of Replacement Factors, Rates of
Consumption and Expenditure AG 312.1 AGO
11 April 1946

Submission of Requests for the Use of US Civilian
Personnel on Trades and Craft Positions . . . AG 230.14 GAP-AGCP
11 April 1946

Window Screening AG 411 Eng-AGO
13 April 1946



~~X~~ - Raying the German Mind

High Predictive Power of Weekly Public Opinion Polls Among Civilian Population Achieved by Scientific Survey Methods. Germans Respond Equally Freely To American And German Interviewers.

Techniques of sampling attitudes of populations have been studied in detail and subjected to rigorous experimentation throughout the past decade. While the work has been initiated and developed largely in the United States, the expansion of the use of these techniques has been rapid. Today, full fledged polling organizations are functioning in five major nations as well as in the States — Australia, Canada, England, France and Sweden. Opinion polls are being regularly conducted, too, throughout the American Zone of Germany.

It was not unexpected that this major step would be taken by the American occupation forces. Ever since the start of the war, Americans have systematically studied attitudes of populations in those places where the morale of people could have a bearing upon broad policies, as well as in those places where the tenor of thinking could influence tactical and strategic military decisions. Major efforts were made in the States to chart the outlook of the civilian population toward problems arising out of the war. The Army, too, set up a world-wide organization to study the impact of conditions

abroad and at home upon its officers and men. The Office of War Information gathered data on the reactions of civilian populations overseas toward our policies and war efforts.

EARLY EAR TO THE GROUND

Attitudes of the German populace were sounded, on a sample basis, as soon as our men had cleared the areas of hostile troops. From April to August the United States Strategic Bombing Survey (USSBS), through its Morale Division conducted a Zone-wide survey of the temper of Germans. Until October 1945 however, such work was not up on a continuing basis. Investigations, other than those by the temporary agency USSBS, were made on a piecemeal basis. One town, or one area, or one group of towns alone were sampled rather than the whole zone.

Then, in October 1945, preparations were made to initiate Zone-wide sampling. It was then possible to arrange a program of study of changes or trends in opinion toward the variety of problems which Germany and the Military Govern-

ment face. It was also possible to examine the attitudes of the many groups making up the German public, and to factor out and analyze the importance of variation by place of residence upon these attitudes. It was possible, also, to establish general levels of response for all Germans in the Zone in order to lend perspective to the results of interrogation of restricted groups. And, since one of our major problems in Germany is to keep abreast of the currents of dislocation and distress, and the reactions to these forces, sample surveys at last provided a reliably quantified measure of social movements, and dispositions toward movement. It was possible, finally, to study the effectiveness of reeducational and other programs upon the entire audience we were interested in reaching, rather than upon parts of this audience.

The difficulties in the way of carrying out the directive to proceed with the work were not few. Experienced interrogators who had thorough familiarity with the German language and customs had to be found. Vehicles and gasoline had to be provided for each man. Lodging and food in the field had to be regularly established. From pre-war statistics and meagre post-war data a sample of the population had to be designed. Consultations with policy directors had to be arranged in order that the results of the questions to be asked would be as useful as possible.

REGULAR WEEKLY SURVEYS

On October 26, 1945, the first interrogations were made. The fifteenth survey was begun on the 21st of February. The work, thus, has been carried on regularly, averaging one Zone-wide survey every week.

Dr. Frederick W. Williams is Chief of the Surveys Unit, Intelligence Branch, Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS. He was previously a Research Associate in the Princeton University Office of Public Opinion Research. In 1945 he joined the Survey Section of the Office of War Information in London, and later became Director. Dr. Williams came to Germany last September and established the Survey Section of the information Control Branch on a Zone-wide basis.

While the work was being done, the sample was refined and enlarged. After four months of operation two and a half times as many interrogations were completed weekly as were originally required. And for one two-week period during the four months a load six times as heavy as the original was borne.

Naturally, the additional work could not be accomplished by the handful of men originally sent out to the field. Today, practically all the interviews are conducted by carefully screened and trained German men and women working under the supervision of the original field staff. Further expansion is still planned, both in the direction of precision and comprehensiveness.

It has often been stated that polls of opinion, no matter how carefully planned, are only valid as long as assurance can be given that people will open their hearts to the probing investigator. In Germany, especially, it has been sincerely suspected by some that honest replies would not be given to the questions asked by our interrogators. Voices were also heard saying that uniformed personnel would certainly not be answered as freely as would German civilian interrogators. Yet careful examination of the results of identical questions asked by both groups give no ground to this suspicion in relation to the problems investigated. Nor is there cause to suspect that more than a very small proportion of Germans deliberately evade answering the questions put to them. On the other hand, the interrogators are almost universally greeted in their areas with respect and serious attention.

Assured of anonymity, the German welcomes a chance to unburden his grievances and to advise the stranger within his house about his outlook

on their mutual problems. Nor is he, on occasion, unwilling to criticize our policies or our basic democratic tenets. Indeed, the most damaging admission of all — membership in the National Socialist Party — is made with a consistency that is amazing. More than a dozen separate surveys, with different people questioned on each survey, have reported that about 15 percent of the adults were former Nazi Party members.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP ADMITTED

Such consistency does not induce us to discredit the veracity of the respondent. It might, indeed, be said that fear of punishment motivates former Nazis to admit their Party membership; however, the motivation behind the admission, as reported again and again, is rather a plea for sympathy and understanding. Former PGs are moved to cry for relief from the effects of, or the uncertain future induced by, the denazification program. They are quick to voice complaints against one of our most consistent programs, and against a program supported by all the official weight of the occupation forces. It was not in jest that a former supporter of the NSDAP spoke about the hardships of life "under the heel of democracy."

Other objections to the techniques employed in sampling usually resolve themselves to a consideration of the reliability of estimating divisions of sentiment in large populations after interviews are conducted with only a minute fraction of the population. The history of public opinion polling has demonstrated in practice that precise sampling techniques can be applied in testing public sentiments. Through the use of mathematically sound techniques not only can population proportions be determined in relation to a given problem, but the range of error involved in the estimate can also be described. More and more precise results are obtained by increasing the number of interviews systematically obtained. But three thousand interviews do not produce

results ten times closer to true population proportions than do three hundred. Actually, in this example, the range of error is only about three times as large — from 5 per cent for 3000 interviews to 16 per cent for 300. This is to say that *reliable* data are obtainable from relatively few cases scientifically administered. More precise data may be had by increasing the number of people investigated.

An example of the predictive power of the polls arose in connection with the January elections in Germany. A sample of only about four hundred people was asked, "Do you expect to vote in the coming elections?" Eighty-two percent of those questioned said they expected to vote. In January, 85 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls. Again, before the same elections, interest was keen in the proportion of votes to be cast for the Communist Party. Polls taken before the election consistently showed slightly more than 2 percent popular support for this group. In the elections about 4 cent of the votes cast were for the Communists.

ATTITUDE DYNAMICS

This is not to say, however, that the German public is static in its thinking. Rather, a dramatic crystallization of sentiment toward some problems has been observed over the past months. In the last week of October only about half the public was able to choose a preferred party from among those vying for its support. By the first week of December more than six in ten people and, at the turn of the year, seven in ten were able to express a party preference.

While such rapid consolidation of attitudes was undoubtedly hastened by the elections, it is also true that attitudes of the German public are generally being structured over a wide variety of problems. People seem at last to have put away the shock of defeat. And they have replaced fear, resignation and thought-

less compliance with signs of irritation and bitter questioning, as well as a genuine though pitiful longing for leadership and direction.

One force behind the awakening critical faculties of the German people, of course, is the never-ceasing discomfort which surrounds their life. Nearly a quarter of the population (on repeated surveys) said that their greatest care or worry was lack of food. About one in six more answered that unemployment or lack of means of support worried them. One in seven was seeking adequate housing or furniture. About one in ten was chiefly concerned with lack of fuel. And a like number lacked clothing or shoes. Thus, a large majority of the German public was concerned with primary necessities — food, clothing, shelter and warmth, or the means to purchase these.

MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS

Another sign of the awakening consciousness of the German people is the sharpening of differences between groups within the population. And yet, in spite of the evidence for this assertion, the German public is always drawn together, in the last analysis, by the recognition of the common interest of all the German people — reconstruction. For the future holds so much uncertainty that common worries and cares, mutual strains and frustrations, bind the people together. But this provides only a pressurized unity. Will there be inflation? Will the Ruhr be internationalized? How can Germany be assured of paying her debts — moral as well as monetary — to the rest of the world? Problems like these draw people together and unite them on a desperate level.

Every observer in Germany should, however, recognize some of the basic population divisions. The US Zone is made up not only of the relatively alert and sophisticated city people which most Americans in Germany observe. Well over half the people in the Zone

live in small towns with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. Here life often moves at the pace of the ox-cart. Incomes are lower, but food and fuel and housing are more plentiful than in the cities. Here, too, there is greater concern than in the cities about still-absent PWs because a man's hands and back are sorely needed to make the soil productive. And here are to be found, as in most nations, many people with constricted frames of reference. No more, farmers than non-farmers, for instance, had heard about the land reform policy introduced in the Russian Zone of Germany in spite of the obviously possible implications of such a program upon their means of livelihood.

HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION

The American Zone is composed of disparate pieces of the former Reich. Bavaria, a relatively wealthy and Catholic state, contains more than half the residents of the Zone. Bavarians have a deep sense of statehood and local pride. Their music and dances are distinctive and are separately preferred for radio broadcasting. Asked on a recent poll if they would approve or disapprove separate statehood, practically half of the Bavarians sampled said they would approve. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, on the other hand, is found the lowest standard of living of all the three Laender. The poorest quarter of the population lives on an income of only RM 10 per family per week, as compared with practically twice as large an income for such people in Greater Hesse and in Bavaria. Hessians included in the American Zone are a heterogeneous group of people. A sophisticated outlook and an alert intelligence are more often found here than in the other two Laender. At the same time sullen hostility, suspicion or fear may mark the attitudes of those living in many a village and town.

Such apathy toward, and lack of understanding of the stuff of societal living is elaborated by the attitudes and pathet-

ically constricted outlook of German women on political matters. About six in ten Germans today are women. Consider then the magnitude of the project merely to awaken an interest in community affairs in a people among whose major sex group only one in five is willing to express any interest in politics. For German women not only lack an interest in events outside the home, but actually tend to withdraw from the influences which might arouse such an interest. Fewer women than men read newspapers, or listen to the radio, or follow political discussions, or attend political meetings.

YOUTH ON THE ALERT

The youth of Germany, on the other hand, do not exhibit a narrow, uninterested orientation. At least those who are 25 years old or younger grew up with the Hitler regime. This experience left its marks on their thinking. They still express, time and again, the radical Nazi thought. But interpretative analysis of opinion polls indicates that the acceptance of large pieces of Nazi ideology by youth is engendered by the seeming plausibility to them of the ideas themselves. The youth of Germany are indeed acutely interested in public affairs. They listen to the radio, read papers and magazines, attend public gatherings in larger proportions than do their elders. They exhibit the interested vigor of people their age in other countries. But their confusion and ill decision will involve them in many a frustration, while their readiness to inquire will move them constantly forward. It can be said that Germany's women, in the large, have been led not to think and that her youth have been led to think, but badly.

Certainly one of the cornerstones upon which a democratic Germany can be built is an alert and critical people. Analysis of interrogations has established by now that the German public was indeed largely ignorant of exactly what went on in the concentration camps. And therein lay

their tragedy, for ignorance of such frightfulness on a man's doorstep is a brand of the lack of every human sensibility. It is the least responsibility of the citizen of any country to observe the actions of his government and to weigh these actions against his own moral standards.

Again and again we have told the story of the concentration camps to the German people. But as late as November 1945 only about half the adults polled in a sample of the Zone said they felt they knew exactly what went on in those places. Recent data, moreover, indicate that the full story of the terror in the camps is still unacceptable to a majority of the population. The general disposition seems to be that of withdrawal from the shocking tale. For it must be recognized that a large proportion of Germans do not yet understand — after a crushing defeat and nearly a full year of exposure of the sins of their leaders — that their National Socialism was founded on inhumanity and greed and over-weening ambition. Repeated samplings have confirmed the finding that only four in ten Germans today are willing to grant that National Socialism was a bad idea, rather than a good idea badly carried out.

POLITICAL APATHY

Nor should too much hope for a general public reorientation be aroused by the fact that a large proportion of the people cast a ballot in the recent elections. Slightly less than one in three Germans say they have an interest in political affairs. Rather, a solid majority are willing to leave politics to others. The heavy vote in the recent elections, it has been found, was induced more by the desire to do what it was thought the occupation forces wanted done than by any grasp of the realities or personalities involved in the political scene. The attitude of the people in general was to support what they assumed to be an MG interest in holding a "popular" election.

(Continued on page 16)

A Competitive Press For Germany

Papers urged to become driving force for social good and assume leadership in civic affairs. Journalistic standards must be raised and news divorced from opinion. No place for yellow journalism.

The German press is not completely free -- yet. But MG has set up machinery through which a free press may be created (see WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN No 26, 26 Jan 46). The following broad statement of policy, reproduced in full, was made by the Director of Information Control, at the licensing of the Frankfurter Neue Presse. The new newspaper is the second to be licensed in Frankfurt and the 32nd in the American Zone. It has an initial authorized circulation of 50,000, and will be published twice weekly. Temporarily the Neue Presse will share printing facilities with the Frankfurter Rundschau in the bomb-battered plant of the old Frankfurter Zeitung. This is the first time since newspaper licensing was begun in the US Zone that two newspapers are published in one city. Acute paper shortages have limited production throughout the Zone.

In licensing the Frankfurter Neue Presse I wish to point out that this is the second newspaper in this city to be placed in operation by the Office of Military Government. This is a healthy development and one which I expect to be repeated elsewhere. A competitive press is a main cornerstone of a free press, just as a free press is a main cornerstone of Democracy, and these are things which we hope will take root in the future reconstruction and growth of Germany.

We are, in the American Zone of Occupation, in the process of establishing information media on principles as nearly in accord with normal democratic practices as are compatible with current political and security conditions. It is not reasonable to suppose that Germans can be much impressed with the idea of democracy without having as a structural part of their life some of democracy's most active and beneficial mani-

festations. These, of course, include freedom of expression and liberty in the arts. Means are therefore being placed in German hands to develop their information services along normal democratic lines, subject, however, to constant scrutiny and guidance by Military Government. Thus it will be up to the Germans themselves to work out their salvation in this field, as in others.

Freedom of speech and a free press are things which Germans have not had in their recent history; they do not have them now and they will not have them in a complete sense in the immediate future. But they will be given means and encouragement to develop them. For example, bodies of German experts are eventually to be set up, to sit independently of German governmental agencies, to assume the administration of licensing and other operational matters in the field of information control as long as licensing is necessary.

POLICY ACCORDS WITH POTSDAM

But MG directives will continue to define policies and MG authority will continue to enforce them. Furthermore, at MG direction, the drafting of a law based on a reinforced version of Article 118 of the Weimar Constitution, guaranteeing a fundamental freedom of expression, but outlawing libelous material, is being undertaken by the Laenderrat. This is all in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement.

We look forward to the time when German information services will be completely free of administrative controls and will be subject only to general provisions of denazification and to such laws guaranteeing freedom of expression as I have just mentioned.

The Frankfurter Neue Presse is the 32nd newspaper to be licensed in the American Zone. We want as soon as possible to remove all restrictions as to numbers of German newspapers not only because a well-informed public is best equipped to make intelligent political decisions, but because we feel certain that competition will improve the technical quality of the newspapers.

NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE

However, our efforts in this direction are limited by a number of factors, the most vital of which is the critical shortage of newsprint — a situation which will not materially be alleviated from indigenous resources before 1948. In some cases, where we have licensed newspapers, we have been forced to cut down the circulation of others where areas of coverage overlapped; this was done solely because of the newsprint shortage. Another real obstacle is the lack of plant facilities and all the complex equipment necessary for publishing modern newspapers — linotype machines, presses, communications facilities, and so on.

But one of the most important problems is the difficulty of discovering competent journalists who are able to prove that they were anti-Nazi in action and spirit and whose minds are imbued with the ideals of democracy which we believe are necessary if Germany is ever to take her place again in the society of nations. Germans who by their political ideals are to be trusted with a democratic press necessarily are those who have been suppressed and oppressed in Germany for the last twelve years; they will

naturally have to pick up the threads of their professional careers from the point where the Nazi Party forced them to stop work.

Democratic methods of thought and the American journalistic standard of factual honest reporting, with a complete divorcement of news from editorial opinion, are among the things we want to see in the new German press. But there are some things, too, which we do not want to see. Obviously they are headed by the ideas to which we are inflexibly opposed and against which we fought the greatest war in history: Nazism, racism, militarism, and the belief that the individual is nothing and the state everything.

But there are other things which we also do not want to see. We do not want a subsidized or controlled press in any form, certainly not by Government, but also not by pressure groups, whether political parties, industry or church. We would like to see the German press politically intelligent and politically outspoken and coherent, but we do not want German newspapers subsidized. For there it loses its freedom at the very beginning. In cases (and at present these cases are the rule) where there is only one newspaper in a community, we believe that it should make its space available to all parties; in fact, no newspaper can call its news columns honest and unbiased unless they report conflicting phases of political opinion and action.

NO MUD-SLINGING

I must also state my strong belief that there is no space in the German press of today for name-calling and mud-slinging. That is not only because of physical limitations — four and six-page newspapers need every column inch for the reporting of the news of their communities, of Germany, and the world — but it is also a moral fact, a fact based on principle. The power and prestige of the new German press will suffer

heavy damage if the tactics of "yellow" journalism are in any way adopted.

I have said that newspapers ought to report accurately the news of their communities. They must do more than that, they should reflect the life and the needs of their communities. They should be a living, driving force working for the social good. To assume leadership in civil affairs, to point out evils, to help reconstruction, to encourage people to improve themselves and their communities; these are real duties of a free press, whose editors must regard themselves both as leaders and as servants of the people.

VARIABLE TECHNICAL STANDARDS

The 31 licensed newspapers which are already being published in the American Zone, and in the US Sector of Berlin and the Bremen Enclave, are performing their functions in varying degrees and with varying standards. Some are excellent, some are good, some are unfortunately only fair. The reasons for this I have already suggested — shortages of competent journalists, lack of equipment, and so on. But it is not reasonable to expect a press of high technical excellence to be in operation in so short a time; higher standards will undoubtedly come with experience and the improvement of general publishing conditions.

The thing with which we are most concerned now is the beginnings; we want the seed to be planted and to develop. We want to see German editors and publishers use real journalistic initiative and enterprise — the inquiring and critical mind is the hallmark of all great editors and reporters. We do not want blind acceptance of surface facts; they should be dug into and examined so that in the end the essential truth is produced. For example, simply because an item comes from DANA, the official news agency, (or from any other source) it need not be treated as the gospel incontrovertible truth; it should be questioned, critically examined. That is the very spirit of good journalism.

In America, the free press is a sacred trust of the nation as a whole and a free newspaper is a sacred trust of its publisher, its editors, its reporters. In granting a license to the Frankfurter Neue Presse I am passing this trust on to you and I regard the act very much in the light of a symbolic passing on of the torch of democracy. I hope and believe that Germans here and elsewhere will use this trust intelligently and with a solemn sense of civic responsibility as a means of liberating their minds from the ideas which for so many years have dominated and oppressed them.

POTSDAM REPARATIONS BEGIN

Bremen Shipyard Moved First Under Control Council Capital Equipment Allocations. Three More Plants on the Way Out.

The first shipment of industrial capital equipment to be removed from Germany as reparations under terms of the Potsdam Agreement, was recently loaded at the port of Bremen on the Soviet freighter "Alexander Pushkin" for shipment to the USSR.

Deschimag shipyards (Deutsche Schiff und Maschinenbau AG) were allocated to Russia by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council last December. This shipbuilding concern, located at Bremen Weser, was one of the largest in Germany. Despite some bomb damage and depreciation, the shipyards are estimated to be worth 12,000,000 pre-war marks. It is estimated that it will require at least five additional ships of the size of the "Alexander Pushkin" to load the entire shipyard.

Before the war, large numbers of merchant ships were built by the Deschimag shipyards — cargo vessels up to 10,000 tons, tankers up to 16,000 tons and freighters and transports up to 25,000 tons. During the war, however, naval construction, including large numbers of submarines, almost entirely replaced merchant marine shipbuilding.

Ten launching ways, a floating dock, a large machine shop, foundry, power plant, five 7½-ton cranes and one 150-ton crane are included in the equipment of the shipyard. Seven hundred and fifty German laborers, most of them former employees of the shipyard, have been working for more than three months dismantling and crating the machinery.

At the same time, MG announced that equipment from three other large German industrial plants, allocated to the USSR, was on its way to Bremen. One of these was Germany's largest ball-bearings plant, the Kugelfischer Works, which had a value of RM 25,000,000. One half of this plant was allocated as reparations to the western European nations, and the other half to the Soviet Union. Twenty carloads of equipment from this plant, formerly located at Schweinfurt, have been sent to Bremen for shipment to Russia.

A fifteen-car trainload of heavy machinery from a Bavarian power-plant, located at Gendorf, started on its way to Bremen Monday. The plant, which is valued at ten million pre-war marks, is large enough to supply a town of 35,000 with electric current. Built during the war, the plant supplied power to the Anorgana Chemical Works, a factory engaged in the production of chemicals for explosives and mustard gas, now slated for destruction.

Also on its way to Bremen for shipment to Russia as reparations, is equipment from the huge Daimler-Benz underground aircraft engine plant near Oberingheim. Six thousand slave laborers worked two years constructing the plant, which was located in an underground gypsum mine of steel and concrete construction. During the war it was producing 600 aircraft engines per month.

Found: Wehrmacht Documents

Sealed behind heavy iron doors in river caves which had once been used for the storage of ice, eight tons of German military Documents have been discovered by the MG Detachment at Marktheidenfeld in Mainfranken, Bavaria.

The documents consist of personnel files on 50,000 troops of 30 divisions, including members of the Wehrmacht, Marine and Waffen-SS. Among the files were records of German courts martial revealing that German soldiers had been shot for desertion and political crimes on Gestapo charges. Families of such soldiers were notified "that their relatives were missing."

Most of the Waffen-SS files came from the Mainz Corps Area Headquarters, which had apparently retreated down the Main River ahead of the American advance, and deposited its files in the river caves.

Raw Cotton Imports

Arrangements are being made for the importation of 50,000 tons of American cotton into Germany for the manufacture of textile products, of which forty percent will be made available for German use and the balance used to pay for the cost of the imported cotton, MG has announced. (See Weekly Information Bulletin No. 36, 8 April 1946).

This will mark the second shipment of United States surplus cotton stocks to Germany. In February, 10,000 tons of raw cotton were procured by MG for the manufacture of vitally needed agricultural supplies in the US Zone.

In addition to clothing for farmers, miners and others performing essential

jobs, the finished textiles to be manufactured in German mills will include a variety of essential medical supplies and industrial products, such as cotton belting, twine and flour sacks.

The agreement on cotton imports is being negotiated with the Commodity Credit Corporation Agency and the US Commercial Company, both representing the US government, and OMGUS.

Ten thousand tons are expected to be shipped this spring and the remainder will arrive in several shipments spread over the next twelve months.

Civilian Labor

If you wish to employ US civilian personnel in trades, craft and laboring positions, first make certain that German personnel is not available or that the use of German personnel is impracticable from a security standpoint, according to a USFET letter (AG 230.14 GAP-AGCP, 11 April 1946). An increasing number of requests for authority to employ US civilians in ungraded positions are being received with insufficient information to justify such action.

USFET wants you to submit job descriptions which really cover the duties and responsibilities of the unfilled positions and the reasons for requesting US rather than German civilian personnel. If your objections to using Germans are based on security factors, furnish a statement showing the security elements involved, and if your objections are on the grounds that no Germans are available to do the job, indicate what efforts have been made to recruit German personnel.

Germans Deliberate Problem of Restitution To Nazi Victims



Who are the "Victims of Fascism?" How many remain in Germany? Whose responsibility are they? How should they be aided? Who should bear the cost?

Most Germans are willing to accept responsibility for the care of victims of Nazi political persecution, but an important minority is critical of any such program and some insist on careful distinctions between who should and who should not benefit by restitution. Only a small section of the public in the American Zone, however, is aware of the size of the problem, according to a recent OMGUS poll.

The public taken as a whole would like to see wealth and property withdrawn from the Nazis — by which they mean the "real" Nazis, not the "nominal" ones — and used to recompense their victims. Most people also claim that they would be willing to pay higher taxes in order to provide the means of compensation. The willingness to pay higher taxes for such a purpose, of course, would depend on the exact nature of the tax and the manner in which it would be carried out and presented to the public.

LARGE-SCALE PROBLEM

About half the respondents (51 percent) are unable to make any estimate of the size of the persecuted group in Germany. But in the other half of the sample, estimates of a large number of persecuted people are frequent. One-third of all the people questioned estimate that the number now in Germany who had lost property or income through persecution was more than 100,000. Very large numbers

(over one million) are named by a quarter of all the people. Hence estimates by the better informed, indicate an understanding that the problem must be viewed in large terms.

DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY

The next question was whether the German people are responsible for taking care of all these persons today. A solid majority (63 percent) of everyone questioned say "Yes." Acceptance by so many of responsibility for taking care of Nazi political victims is especially important, because previous surveys showed only a small percentage who would accept any blame, even indirect, for the fact that persecution occurred. One in seven more (15 percent) admit responsibility for some but not for all those who were mistreated; and about one in ten people (12 percent) completely disclaim responsibility.

Among those expressing opinions, fewer former NSDAP members (56 percent) than non-members (64 percent) accept responsibility for the persecuted. Men (65 percent), particularly former PWs, greet the proposition less warmly than do women (75 percent).

Some who concur in the responsibility of the German people, but who also feel that all those who suffered should not be cared for, suggest various discriminations. The most usual types excluded from care are "criminals," that is, non-political prisoners (by 7 percent), non-

Germans and DPs particularly (by 3 percent), and those who "suffered" no more than other Germans (by 3 percent). A few people thought that Quislings, Nazi sympathizers, or those who can work but will not should also be excluded.

From reasons offered by those who deny responsibility it is clear that this group of 12 percent is comprised of consistent and stubborn voices. Half of them simply denied all responsibility or accused others (including the United States and England) of not accepting their share of it. Others said that it was impossible to do anything, or that other cases — the bombed-out relatives, neighbors — need help first.

Suggestions for recompense were asked of people accepting responsibility for care

of the persecuted. The type of help offered is generally not specific in nature. The largest single group (27 percent) think that money or property belonging to Nazis should be taken to replace losses. A very small group (2 percent) suggest preference in taxation and rations for the persecuted group. But one fifth of the people say merely that repayment should be made — according to individual needs and losses — without suggesting how this might be accomplished. Another sizeable group (15 percent) urge that jobs or opportunity to begin life again be provided. To the direct question of willingness to pay higher taxes in order to recompense these people, a majority (58 percent) agree, while about a third of the population refuse.

GERMAN MIND *(Continued from page 9)*

It is evident, then, that the task of rehabilitation of the German outlook — the reorientation and reeducation of large proportions of these people — is but barely started. Through periodic scientific measurement of the disposition of the Germans we can chart the tactical impact of adjustments made in our policies in the domains of social, economic or political life. And the influence of the strategic strength of our unwritten policy can be closely followed. Public opinion polls serve not only to channelize our efforts in those directions where our minimal force will serve the greatest

good. They serve also to inform the German people about themselves. It is clear that self-criticism, and readiness to accept responsibility for thought and deed, are characteristics useful to develop among any population.

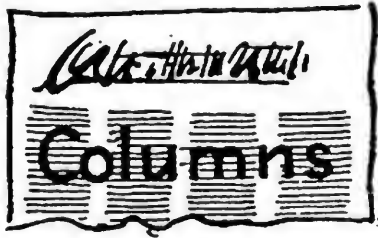
Unhappily, the mental set of the German people today can be typified in the words of the person who complained to an interrogator: "Why don't the Americans bring us food? Why don't they help us in reconstruction? Why do they continue to dig up old ghosts? Don't they know the war is over?"



Correspondent Finds

NO STARVING BAVARIANS

Reporting on the food situation in Bavaria, PM's Victor Bernstein finds that there is no starvation in that part of the US Zone. Mr. Bernstein reached this



conclusion after speaking with MG public health officers and nutrition teams and German municipal admini-

strators.

"I came down to this Bavarian capital," Mr. Bernstein writes from Munich, to do some personal checking and I'm constrained to say at once that if there are any wolves in this part of Germany, they are not on anybody's doorstep.

"It goes without saying that if there is no starvation in Munich, the capital and largest city in this primarily agricultural state, it's obvious there's no starvation anywhere in the state.

"Extra food has been forthcoming in various ways. The black market is one. Non-rationed foods, such as vegetables, is another, and food acquired on the side by Munich residents from relatives and friends on farms is a third..... Summer will bring an increased supply of fish and vegetables..... Nobody is starving in Bavaria, although many go to bed a little hungry at night. I wonder what the food situation is in Greece and Yugoslavia, for example?"

JEWISH AFFAIRS REPORT

Judge Simon H. Rifkind, special advisor to the European Theater Commander on Jewish Affairs, in a final memor-

andum to General Joseph T. McNarney called for sympathetic handling of the problem of the remaining European Jews and made recommendations for solving that problem.

In his report Judge Rifkind paid tribute to the United States Armed forces to whom he said the remnant of the Jews in Europe are everlastingly indebted. "The Army has, during the period of my stay, accorded to the Jewish displaced persons a wide measure of personal freedom, has encouraged self-government and allowed the ex-persecutees broad freedom of movement. Gradually many of the Jewish displaced persons centers ceased to be camps and became more like communities... The problem of the displaced Jews in Europe, however, is not yet behind us.

Rifkind's recommendations for certain changes in the treatment of the displaced Jews include: Relief in monotony of diet afforded Jews in the camps; more vigor in introduction of rehabilitation and training projects; even more improvement in provision of civilian rather than barrack-type housing; a more liberal policy for admission of rabbis and religious teachers, as well as people in other cultured professions to alleviate present lacks brought about by Nazis, correction in minds of some that Jewish displaced persons should be regarded as institutionalized problem children "which they are not."

Rifkind said the problem of displaced Jews will cease to be a problem, not when any specified agency has discharged

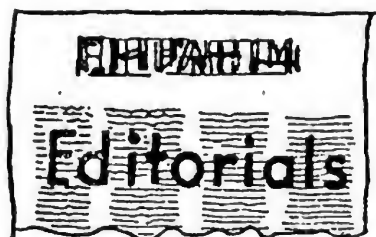
its limited responsibility, but when Jews concerned have been restored to normal life in an abode in which they strike permanent roots.

ON FEEDING GERMANY

A former member of General Eisenhower's staff, **Brig. Gen. Eric Fisher**, has declared in an interview for the *Philadelphia Record* that the United States should not help to feed the German people. "America," he stated, "should not help to feed Germany — certainly not until such allied nations as Holland, Belgium and Greece, are getting more to eat than the Germans, which is not the case." Concerning reduction of German minimum rations to 1100 calories a day, he said it should be realized that German farms are the most prosperous in the world today. "While German city dwellers are held to a minimum ration," he declared, "German farmers eat five meals a day and even their dogs are fat and sassy."

AMERICAN PRESTIGE

The *New York Herald Tribune* fears that American prestige will suffer if the Germans, in common with the other continental peoples, continue to believe that



America is a "material Eden" but a "cultural desert." Recalling that this was was one of the constant themes of

Nazi propaganda, the *Tribune* feels that should the Germans come to associate the United States solely with military power and censorship, the idea of an America with nothing to contribute to Europe but the technique of mass production will certainly gain strength.

The *Tribune* further observes that the problem of filling Germany's cultural vacuum during the present chaotic period is, of course, far from easy. "There can be no forcible feeding of the population with

ideologically sound literature and the financial aspects of supplying books and plays to a poverty-stricken people, particularly under present 'exchange regulations, are formidably complex. But if a new birth of freedom is wished for all in Germany the words of freedom must be made available to the German people," it concludes.

LAGUARDIA TO UNRRA

The *Baltimore Sun* expresses its pleasure over the appointment of former Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York as successor to Herbert Lehmann as Director General of UNRRA. They feel that it is a post to which Mr. LaGuardia can bring the special administrative talents which he has demonstrated in the past and at the same time that the job is likely to draw to the utmost on Mr. LaGuardia's emotional stability and his diplomatic finesse.

"Besides problems of supply, some of which may have been settled by the recent UNRRA meeting, Mr. LaGuardia will have to keep other factors in the total relief picture. One of these is Mr. Hoover's current trip among the hungry areas of Europe.... This tour is tied in with our new domestic emergency famine campaign to squeeze out greater volumes of relief food than had at first been thought necessary. Clearly the emergency famine committee's program will touch on the UNRRA program, which is already heavily supported by the United States although international in control."

The *Sun* further observes that in task in tasks of liaison and the resolution of conflicting claims, Mr. LaGuardia will need nice judgment and cool temper. And when the immediate job is discharged, there will be the further problem of liquidating UNRRA and gearing those of its programs which are to continue into some branch of the United Nations Organization.

ARMED FORCES MERGER

Merger of the Armed Forces is again in the spotlight as a result of a Senate Military Affairs Sub-Committee's favorable consideration of a proposal for unification.



"This is an important bill," comments **Richard Harkness** of NBC. "It tries not only to correct military inefficiency, shown up by the war; it looks, too, to our postwar

military establishment. And for the first time this bill gives legislative recognition of this fact: The Department of State which makes our foreign policy, must have a say in our military plans. It recognizes also that in planning any national defense program our foreign policy men and our military experts must sit in with men who know our national resources. It is, of course, the sheerest kind of speculation to try to guess whom the President might name as Chief of Staff for Defense; but there is word...that Mr. Truman already favors Adm. William D. Leahy."

Joseph C. Harsch of CBS thinks that the Pearl Harbor investigation has given much point to the Armed Forces merger. He points out that the hearings on the Japanese attack show considerable evidence of lack of coordination between the services during the days when immediately preceeding the war. "Army and Navy forces were on different forms of alert in the Hawaiian Islands. Army and Navy intelligence did not always exchange information. Merging of the services might prevent that kind of competition."

Referring to discussion on the unification question, **John B. Kennedy** of ABC says "The real trouble may be we may not wake up, for atomic war can come like a thief in the night....and does that sound fantastic? Well, what did the last war sound like; and we had it?"

Cedric Foster also calls for coordination between the Armed Forces themselves and between the services and the Executive and State Department branches of the government as the only conclusion that can be reached by anyone with experience in the war.

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US			
Office of Mil Gov for Germany US Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN			
Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart		Col M O Edwards
		1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)	
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart 1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart			Col M O Edwards 1st Lt J P Clifford Capt E G Thompson Lt Col Beckjord
Württemberg			
E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col M O Edwards
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Lt Col L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Capt R H Nation
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt R H Agate
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Capt W R Danheiser
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt J E Switzer
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	1st Lt H Putman
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M S Pullen
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Capt J B Cress
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt B Panettiere
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt W J Vallaza
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	1st Lt R E Alley
Landesbezirk North Baden			
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj M L Hoover
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col W T Burt
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	1st Lt L L Goldman
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	1st Lt I Maghran
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov.
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Lt J F McKiernan
Capt B A Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy
Lt Col L J Dockal

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg
H-78 Gelnhausen

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rudesheim
H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillenburg
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col R K Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor
Capt G A Abood

Capt W F Johnson
Lt Col T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson
Capt T Allegretti

Capt L R Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & *LK Melsungen
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNubla
Maj R A Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Maj R S Williams

Maj R F Musgrove

Capt G S Iredell

Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Heppenheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg

G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg &
*ICB Bad Nauheim
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm

Capt M P Laird
Capt C H Carter
Maj L W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin

Maj R J Willard
Capt C H Lennerville
Capt H Nickelsberg

*Liaison and security

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt (APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S VLesneski
Lt Col E R Jenney

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg	RB Mainfranken	Maj J M Phillips
E-202	Würzburg	SK-LK Würzburg	Maj J M Philipps
F-210	Würzburg	SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Capt Griffin
G-220	Aschaffenburg	SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj C M Emerick
G-221	Schweinfurt	LK Kissingen	Maj G M Marsh
H-250	Bad Kissingen	LK Kitzingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251	Kitzingen	LK Alzenau	Capt L A Mercadante
I-330	Alzenau	LK Brückenau	Capt A T Neumann
I-331	Brückenau	LK Ebern	Maj H P Clark
I-332	Ebern	LK Gemünden	Capt R W Jones
I-333	Gemünden	LK Gerolzhofen	1st Lt J J Cotter
I-334	Gerolzhofen	LK Hammelburg	Capt J M Simon
I-335	Hammelburg	LK Hassfurt	Capt K L Ellis
I-336	Hassfurt	LK Hofheim	Capt J R Ellis
I-337	Hofheim	LK Karlstadt	Capt M E Riley
I-338	Karlstadt	LK Königshofen	Capt W E Brayden
I-339	Königshofen	LK Lohr	Capt L F Girolani
I-340	Lohr	LK Marktheidenfeld	Capt E E Kelly
I-341	Marktheidenfeld	LK Mellrichstadt	Maj M B Voorhees
I-342	Mellrichstadt	LK Miltenberg	Lt L K Owens
I-343	Miltenberg	LK Neustadt a. d. Saale	Capt D J Huffman
I-344	Neustadt Saale	LK Obernburg	Capt E F Warnke
I-345	Obernburg	LK Ochsenfurt	Capt J Dumic
I-346	Ochsenfurt		Capt J R Cain

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach	RB Ober and Mittelfranken	Col E M Haight
E-203	Ansbach	SK-LK Nürnberg	Col E M Haight
F-211	Nürnberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Lt Col C Klise
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col J R Case
G-223	Bayreuth	LK Erlangen	Capt B F Stroup
G-224	Erlangen	SK-LK Coburg	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	LK Kronach	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	SK-LK Hof	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Ansbach	Capt L J Cochran
G-228	Ansbach	SK-LK Fürth	Lt Col W R Whitaker
G-229	Fürth	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J D Cofer
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Ebermannstadt	Maj F W Crimp
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R Y Boyer
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Kulmbach	Maj F K Hinchey
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Pegnitz	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Munchberg	Capt F J Stamatis
H-256	Munchberg	LK Rehau	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Wunseidel	Capt W W Evans
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Forchheim	Maj T Cleary
H-260	Forchheim	LK Dinkelsbühl	Maj R J Nielson
H-261	Dinkelsbühl	LK Eichstadt	Capt J Wiatt
H-262	Eichstadt		Capt R Cole

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Gates
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Lt J C Mitchell
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J C Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich		Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt Wardle
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt Smith
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	1st Lt Thompson
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt Schwartz

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	LK Dillingen	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	Maj S H Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Sonthofen	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt J W Kenne

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Gov
(US Sector
Berlin)

Berlin

U. S. Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Col F L Howley

BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov
(Bremen Port Command) Bremen

Bremen Port Command

Lt Col C H Scott

Office of Mil Gov
for Bremen Bremen

SK Bremen

Lt Col J M Shamel

Office of Mil Gov
for Wesermünde Wesermünde

SK Wesermünde

Lt Col L S Diggs